

MAINE FARMER AND MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM NOYES.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

New Series. Vol. I. No. 15.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

Maine Farmer and Mechanic's Advocate,

Is published every Saturday Morning, by

WILLIAM NOYES,

To whom all letters on business must be directed. TERMS.—\$2.00 per annum.—\$2.50 if payment is delayed beyond the year.

Agriculture produces a patriot in the truest acceptance of the word.—Talleyrand.



MAINE FARMER.

Christie Potatoes.

Our readers who have perused Mr. Stetson's communications respecting seed potatoes, will be taking measures to procure the best kinds, provided their own are in any way diseased. It is not a bad plan to shift seed occasionally, and in so doing the best varieties should be obtained. We once met with an excellent variety, upon the Aroostook, called the Christie, which were introduced into that section of country by a person of that name from St. John. They are good producers, keep well, are very mealy, of good flavor and fair size. This variety have become favorably known, we are told, in the Boston & other markets, and large quantities are now shipped from Eastport, and they bring the top price. We are pleased to learn that Mr. Amasa Wood of East Winthrop raised a quantity last year, and has twenty-five bushels to dispose of. The growth of last summer kept his back, so that they did not grow quite so large nor ripen quite so thoroughly as they otherwise would have done. We think those of you who wish to cultivate a good variety would do well to obtain some of him, and give them a try. If they come any where near to those of the Aroostook, in good qualities, you will never repeat the trouble and expense of obtaining and cultivating them.

Engrafting.

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Cornishville, March 24, 1842.

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Although we are permitted to be witnesses of a progression in agricultural improvement, and feel a degree of pride, in the consciousness of having, by our efforts as a Society, contributed to awaken inquiry, investigation and experiment which have led to profitable results; we despair of seeing Agriculture carried to any very high degree of perfection, or of witnessing any great increase of wealth and population in our State, until Manufactures shall be looked upon with increased favour, and receive more encouragement. Manufactures are wanted in aid of Agriculture, by creating a home market for agricultural produce. They are wanted, in aid of every other interest of the State, by supplying the various fabrics and implements, for which we are now dependent upon others, and thus to enable us to retain our money at home, to clear away our forests, enrich and beautify our farms, build up our towns and villages, and ensure the independence and happiness of our people. They are wanted as a means of increasing our population—better first be said, as a means of retaining our present population—this claims our first attention. We present the novel spectacle of a new, thinly settled country, rich in natural resources, possessing a fertile soil, a healthy climate, facilities for manufacturing which are unequalled by any other region,—in fine, having the means of profitable employment for a population increased fifty to one—yet annually exporting hundreds of our most active and enterprising young men and

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summer's operations have been generally decidedly encouraging—that the aggregate of the silk crop in Massachusetts shows nearly a *three fold* advance upon any preceding year—that this is probably about the ratio of increase in the other States of New England, and throughout the country—that public confidence, after the late revision, is returning to the business, and that the silk culture is extending itself as rapidly as correct information respecting it is diffused; thus giving promise that it will soon become fully established.

To secure this important object, all that is wanted by our intelligent, enterprising men is *facts, facts, facts*—well attested *facts*. The results of feeding in 1841, could they now be all collected, and embodied so as to give a *Tabular View* of the whole matter, would it be fully believed, at once satisfy any business man, in regard to the *entire feasibility* of the silk enterprise, and its profits, when rightly conducted, are greater than in other branches of ordinary farming. Let us, then, be prepared to give the public these facts, next autumn, in such a form as to command the confidence of business men. Do we not owe this small service to ourselves, to our country, and to the unborn millions that are in future times to be clothed, and fed, and educated from the fruits of this interesting form of agricultural industry?

For this purpose it is only necessary for each one engaged in this business, whether he does much or little, to keep such records as will enable him to answer the following questions:

(1.) How many *seasons* have you fed worms?

(2.) What *quantity of land* have you fed from the past season?

(3.) How *old* are your trees? (If they are of different ages, give the average.)

(4.) How *many lbs.* of cocoons have you made, weighed as they are gathered?

(5.) What has been the *expense* of making the cocoons here reported?

These questions can all be answered in figures. For a rule of estimating expenses, see below. In addition to those questions, there are a few others which we suggest:

(1.) What *kind* of trees do you use?

(2.) Have your trees been *essentially* injured by standing out winters?

(3.) Do you *head down* your trees in the spring?

(4.) In gathering foliage, do you cut up the bushes?

(5.) What *kind of buildings* do you feed in? and how *well ventilated*?

(6.) Do you give your worms any *artificial heat*?

(7.) Have you ever fed in an *open* place, like a *shed*, or *corn barn*, where the worms had a *perfectly* pure air? If so, state the results very *particularly*.

(8.) Do you use air-slashed lime upon your worms?

(9.) Have you *failed* in any part of your operations the past season? If so, state the cause and circumstances.

These points will be all that is essential to the purposes designed, though we shall be thankful for any remarks or facts bearing on the general subject. To give expenses by some uniform rule we suggest the following simple method. Make a little book, in which, at the end of each day, to enter the number of *hours* employed by men, women, and children. Then consider the labor of able bodied men at 10 cents per hour; women at 6 cents; boys and girls between 15 and 17, at 5 cents; between 12 and 15, at 3 cents; and under 12, at 2 cents.

The expense of *planting trees*, we wish to be given by *itself*, as that is not an annual expense. Give us also the *fair rent* of the buildings used, and we have all that is wanted.

That we may have time to prepare the contemplated Table in season for the Convention, we wish to have the returns all sent in by the 15th of September. To every person furnishing a return, free of expense, a copy of the table will be sent. Direct to I. R. BARBOUR, Oxford, Mass. *post paid*.

I. R. BARBOUR,
P. BROWNE,
ARTEMAS ROBBINS,
CALVIN MESSINGER,
LUTHER SEVERNCE,
DAVID BENEDICT,
March 24, 1842.

P. S. The Committee design to send this Circular to every silk grower in New England. But many, of course, will be overlooked, because unknown to them. Will you, therefore, show this to all in your neighborhood, and get as many returns as possible. In Massachusetts there cannot be less than 500 cocooneers of some sort; in New England probably not less than 2000. From all these establishments we would hope for full returns, in due time, free of expense. All silk growers are equally interested in the object aimed at, and the Committee, as such, have no funds.—*Massachusetts Spy*.

MECHANICS' ADVOCATE.

An intelligent class can scarce ever be, as a class, vicious, never, as a class, indolent. * * * The new world of ideas, the new views of the relation of things; the astonishing secrets of the physical properties and mechanical powers disclosed to the well informed mind present attractions, which unless the character is deeply sunk, are sufficient to counterbalance the taste for frivolous or corrupt pleasures.—Everett.

Answer to the Mathematical Query in our last.

Mr. HOLMES.—The mathematical query, respecting the equal dissection of a *board* 2 feet in width at the wider end, and 1 foot at the narrower, it being on a centre line 20 feet in length, which was inserted in your paper, of 2d of April, is a query which involves principles, the application of which very frequently occurs,—and it may not be needless to mention, that the query is one which embraces principles relative to the *square* and the *triangle*, and which are involved in the investigation of their properties.

That there be no ambiguity, and in order to unfold the principle of the question, it will be necessary to notice, that it is a property common to the rectilineal right angled triangle, that the altitudes of any two of them being equal, their bases being either equal or unequal, the same distance on the altitude of each, will cut from each the same proportion of their respective triangles.

To make this evident, let there be two triangles, the altitudes of which equal 40, and the base of one of them 40, and the base of the other 20, or 10, or any other convenient *No.* It is manifest that their altitudes equally bisected, cuts from each the same proportion of each, that is, 1-4 of each, consequently, at equal altitudes from the bases of right angled right lined triangles, of equal altitudes, tho' their bases are unequal, sections being cut parallel to their bases, will cut from each triangle the same proportion of it,—and from this it follows, that if we ascertain the altitude which will cut a definite proportion, 3-8, 1-4, or 1-2 from a right angled triangle, the legs of which are *equal*, and of any given height, that altitude will cut the same proportion from *any* right angled and rectilineal triangle of the same altitude.

The given question supposes a figure, the half of which equals a right angled triangle, the altitude of which = 40, the base = 1, 1-4 of which is considered to be cut off by the equal bisection of its altitude = 40, which gives 20—the length of the given board, 1-2 of which = 3-8 of the two triangles which the given question supposes = 15 feet square.

Now put 40—the altitude of a right angled triangle, the legs of which are equal, then 40 X 40 = 1600 = the area of two similar right angled triangles of the same altitude.

gives, the legs of which are equal, the altitude from the base of either of which, to cut off 3-8 of it, is equal to the altitude from the *base* (or wider end) of the *board*, to cut it into two equal parts, parallel to its base. Now since this altitude is the square root of 8-8 = 3-8 of 1600 = 1000—40, or 40—31-62 = 8-38 is the height of the wider half of the board, and 20—8-38 = 11-62 the length of the other half.

As the altitude of any rectilineal triangle, is to its base, so is any portion of its altitude, to its width at that height; therefore, to find the width at which the board is to be cut, say as 40 : 1 : 31-62 : 7-9 X 2 = 1-58 the width, nearly, at which the board is to be cut.

Proof, 8-38 X 1-58 + 8-38 X $\frac{2-1-58}{2} = 15,2002$

8-38 X 2 = 8-38 X $\frac{2-1-58}{2} = 15,0002$

which number nearly equals the No. of the square feet in the 1-2 of the board.

As querist did not require the *puzzles* in obtaining the answer. I have been thus lengthy, in endeavoring to elucidate the process in obtaining it.

Winthrop, April 1842.

Reason or Rationale of the Rules for Extracting the Square or Cube Roots.

Mr. HOLMES.—A Mechanic feels that he utters the sentiment of many when he tenderly thanks to Mr. Converse for his prompt response to the call, made through your valuable paper, for the "whys and wherefores," of his method of extracting the cube and other higher roots.

Whether Mr. C. is a mechanic, a farmer, an instructor, or some other gentleman I know not, but I am sure he is a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, in the department of numbers. He appears to me however to take it for granted that the "whys and wherefores" of the old method is generally understood, and therefore concludes that as the results are the same, the "whys and wherefores" must be the same, the rules differing only; in the concise method of the one compared with the other in finding the various divisors. I am sorry to say this is not the case, "round our diggings." I have not known of an instruc'ter in any of our schools, that has undertaken at all to show their scholars the reason of double position, or for extracting the cube or square root. And as it would look too much running the banks, to give him another call, I have thought I would attempt the thing myself.

To understand the "whys and wherefores" when extracting the roots of powers, it is necessary to know how the root we wish to find, enters into the power on which we intend to operate, this I will attempt to show, in regard to the second and third powers.

In the second power or square, if the root has two places of figures or units and tens, the power contains the square of the tens plus twice the tens into the units, plus the square of the units, it has three places of figures, the power contains the square of the hundreds, plus twice the hundreds into the tens, plus the square of the tens plus twice the hundreds into the units, plus twice the tens into the units, plus the square of the units, it has four figures, the power contains the square of the thousands plus twice the thousands into the hundreds plus the square of the hundreds, plus twice the thousands into the tens, plus twice the hundreds into the tens, plus the square of the units, it has five figures, the power contains the square of the ten thousands plus twice the ten thousands into the hundreds plus the square of the hundreds, plus twice the ten thousands into the tens, plus twice the hundreds into the tens, plus the square of the units, it has six figures, the power contains the square of the hundred thousands plus twice the hundred thousands into the tens, plus twice the tens into the units, plus the square of the units, it has seven figures, the power contains the square of the millions plus twice the millions into the hundreds plus the square of the hundreds, plus twice the millions into the tens, plus twice the tens into the units, plus the square of the units, it has eight figures, the power contains the square of the ten millions plus twice the ten millions into the hundreds plus the square of the hundreds, plus twice the ten millions into the tens, plus twice the tens into the units, plus the square of the units, it has nine figures, the power contains the square of the hundred millions plus twice the hundred millions into the tens, plus twice the tens into the units, plus the square of the units, it has ten figures, the power contains the square of the ten hundred millions plus twice the ten hundred millions into the tens, plus twice the tens into the units, plus the square of the units, it has eleven figures, the power contains the square of the ten hundred millions plus twice the ten hundred millions into the tens, plus twice the tens into the units, plus the square of the units, it has twelve figures, the power contains the square of the ten hundred millions plus twice the ten hundred millions into the tens, plus twice the tens into the units, plus the square of the units, it has thirteen figures, the power contains the square of the ten hundred millions plus twice the ten hundred millions into the tens, plus twice the tens into the units, plus the square of the units, it has fourteen figures, the power contains the square of the ten hundred millions plus twice the ten hundred millions into the tens, plus twice the tens into the units, plus the square of the units, it has fifteen figures, the power contains the square of the ten hundred millions plus twice the ten hundred millions into the tens, plus twice the tens 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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Resolves and Memorials of the town of Winthrop, in favor of a tariff.

At the annual town meeting in Winthrop, held at the town House on the 4th of April, 1842, voted, that the following gentlemen be a Committee to prepare resolutions and a memorial, to be sent to Congress, expressive of the sense of the town in regard to the tariff—viz.—E. Melville, Elijah Wood, J. A. Metcalfe, Sam'l Clark, Horace Parlin, Ezekiel Bailey, Oliver Foster, Morill Stanley, E. W. Kelly, David Stanley, J. Little, Ephraim Wood, Daniel Carr.

Resolved, That as nations are composed of individuals, any policy calculated to impoverish the nation, operates injuriously upon the people.

Resolved, That any nation, whose imports exceed its exports, must of necessity as a nation be growing poor—and that such is the fact with the United States, the history of the few past years most abundantly conclusively proves.

Resolved, That the present Tariff system is the means of flooding the country with manufactures from abroad, to the entire destruction of our mechanics and manufacturers at home, and that the corn laws of England shut out the produce of our Farmers, and that if this system is continued, the inevitable consequence must be the ruin of all the productive classes—our mechanics be undersold—their business destroyed and our farmers have either foreign or domestic market for their wool or any other produce.

Resolved, That excessive importation can best be checked—the independence of the nation best secured, and the prosperity of the country best promoted by a Judicious Tariff, so adjusted as to afford a sufficient revenue for the support of an economical administration and at the same time protect the labor of our own people against the pauper systems of the old world.

MEMORIAL.

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled. The undersigned, in behalf of the citizens of the town of Winthrop, in the county of Kennebec and State of Maine, respectfully represent, that we are an Agricultural and Manufacturing people, dependent upon our industry for the accumulation of those articles of produce and manufactures which renders life pleasant and comfortable.

That we, in common with a vast many others of the citizens of our beloved country, feel the effects of the general stagnation of business throughout the land, and are desirous that something should be done for our relief by Congress, during the present session.

The effects of the reduction of the tariff, agreeably to the compromise act, are beginning to be seriously felt by us in almost every department of industry, and we experience, with others, the ruinous depression which hangs like a millstone upon our necks, and is gradually sinking our capital, by destroying our markets and crippling the hands of Industry on every side.

We can see no other means of restoring prosperity, than by returning to such a system of tariff duties as has heretofore raised us to so high a state of independence and prosperity.

We are aware that there are many who are honestly opposed to a tariff, who, taking the world as they would have it, rather as it is, go back to the first elements of trade, and reason from theoretical principles in favor of free trade, rather than from existing circumstances, which we cannot remove, and from facts of a practical nature which cannot be controverted. One great argument with such is this,—"If you refuse the articles of countries where labor is cheap and the cost of production is low, you must necessarily use those made with the Navy Department. Mr. Allen moved that the bill be laid upon the table and the motion prevailed.

Mr. Allen then made an effort to have a resolution of his taken up on the subject of the public domain.

The Senate before one o'clock were in Executive session, and remained there until past three.

In the House, Several bills were received from the Senate, and referred to their appropriate Committees. The House then agreed to devote the day to private business, and to consider only such bills as should not give rise to debate.

The Standing Committees were then called upon for Reports, and a great number were presented,—very many of them unfavorable, and many of them accompanied by Bills. None of the Reports presented were of a public character.

Between one and two o'clock, the House of the Union for the consideration of such private bills as should not be objected to by the members of the House. Mr. Arnold of Tenn. was called to the Chair, and the Bills were taken up in order as they were presented upon the Calendar. A large number were read and laid aside, favorably considered and ready to be reported upon by the Chairman to the House when the Committee rose.

The bills, now remaining the Bills were read in several cases, and many being objected to, go over until a future day.

SATURDAY, April 2.—The Senate did not sit.

In the House, nothing of general interest, though much real business was performed in relation to private bills.

After the reading of the Journal, Mr. Tillinghast proposed to go into Committee of the whole to dispose of a bill whose immediate passage was a matter of great expediency. The bill appropriated a sum of money not exceeding \$1000, to repair the custom house in Providence.

Mr. Everett proposed, as an amendment, that the Committee should report the bills laid aside for report on the previous day, which amendment was accepted.

The House remained in committee a few minutes, when the bill reported by Mr. Tillinghast, and the private bills, laid aside for report on Friday, were reported by Mr. Arnold the Chairman, and the House voted to act on them severally, with no debate, except in one or two instances. They were disposed of with rather unprecedented rapidity.

MONDAY, April 4.—In the Senate, communications were received from the Executive, transmitting, in obedience to resolution, a statement of the number of guns manufactured at the public armories, and of the removals from office since 1841. After the presentation of a few petitions, the Loan bill was reported from the finance Committee without amendment. At an early hour the Senate went into executive session for the purpose of reconsidering the vote by which the nomination of Powell, as Consul to Rio Janeiro, had been confirmed. It is understood that the President had sent a message, in which he says that he has discharged Powell.

In the House, Mr. Cushing made an ineffectual motion to take up the bill reported from the select committee on the Exchequer plan.

The consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then resumed in Committee of the Whole.

The question pending was on the motion to strike out the clause appropriating \$1 500 for the Secretary of the President, who signed the land patents.

After some debate, the motion was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Boardman, an amendment was agreed to, appropriating \$41,000 for work done and materials used on the treasury building.

A motion was then made by Mr. Davis to strike out the appropriation for branch mints. A debate arose, which had not terminated when this was closed.

TUESDAY, April 5.—In the Senate, Mr. Mangum reported a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the building of certain war steamers.

Mr. Boardman, pursuant to previous notice, introduced a bill to raise additional regiments, and to organize a corps of horse artillery.

That nation, intent upon her own aggrandizement, will neither listen to the cries of the weak nor the arguments of the strong, if hearing to them will in the least impede her progress to universal power.

Having been twice baffled in her attempts to bring us under her control by a resort to arms, she has at length commenced a warfare so insidious in its designs and so wily in its operations, that it becomes us to arouse our energies and apply every means in our power to ward off its destructive effects. By her system of tariff regulations, she, in effect, shuts out every thing that she can raise or manufacture herself, thereby exacting from us specie in payment for those articles of comfort or necessity which we may procure from her, over and above the value of our cotton—tobacco and some few other articles which she graciously allows us to carry to her shores, while at the same time she is

earnestly disseminating doctrines to others directly contrary to her own practices.

This is she fast reducing us to a humiliating dependence upon her will, and, unless Congress shall interpose and by their acts say to her, "thus far shall thou come and no farther," we shall inevitably become dependent upon her our raiment if not for our food. Under these considerations, we the citizens of the town of Winthrop in town meeting assembled, do, through the medium of our committee, earnestly solicit your immediate attention to the depressed state of the finances—the business and the energies of our beloved country and respectfully urge that no more delay be allowed in taking efficient measures for our relief.

Correction.—It was mentioned in our last that Mr. Murray would lecture at the Universalist House in this place on the 23d. This is a mistake. He will lecture there on Friday the 22d, at 2 P. M.

Good Sermon.—We run the risk of being "cat-echized" again, by saying, that we wish we could see the sermon delivered by Rev. Mr. Thurston, last Sunday afternoon, in print. We think it would do good.

Pedagogue War.—We have received sundry communications by way of rejoinder and surrebuter, rebutter and surrebutter to a communication published in our paper not long since, headed "How to dismiss a Schoolmaster." When we admitted that article, we thought it was merely a work of fiction—similar to the piece published previously, entitled "How to dismiss a Minister," little dreaming that we were suffering any one to open the coils of a smothered school district quarrel. Had we been aware of that, it would not have been published. It seems that we were mistaken and our table begins to be covered with documents of wrath—brimful of fight. Gentlemen, you must confine your belligerence to "Stokesville."

CONGRESSIONAL.

FRIDAY, April 1.—In the Senate, Mr. Mangum reported a bill from the Naval Committee, which he ought to be considered at this time. It provides for the appointment of a special commission to be selected from the prominent officers of the Navy for the purpose of revising existing laws in regard to the Navy, and proposing a new set of laws. The Commission to hold their sessions in Washington, and to allow their travelling expenses, but nothing more. Mr. Mangum defended the bill briefly, and was opposed by Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Allen. Mr. Calhoun was disposed to have the matter left with the Navy Department. Mr. Allen moved that the bill be laid upon the table and the motion carried.

Mr. Allen then made an effort to have a resolution of his taken up on the subject of the public domain.

The Senate before one o'clock were in Executive session, and remained there until past three.

In the House, Several bills were received from the Senate, and referred to their appropriate Committees. The House then agreed to devote the day to private business, and to consider only such bills as should not give rise to debate.

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Portland Election.—Hon. John Anderson was elected Mayor of Portland on Thursday last, by a majority of about seventy-five votes. He was the regular democratic candidate. This party also elected four of the seven Aldermen and ten of the twenty-one Common Council-men.

There is a rumor upon the Kennebec that Gov. Fairfield will probably have to convene the Legislature of the State during the summer to act upon propositions connected with the Boundary, and mission of Lord Ashburton, who is hourly expected to arrive in this country.

The foregoing is from the Bangor Whig—

Whether the rumor spoken of be otherwise well

grounded or not we do not understand the precise

extent of the necessity (expressed by the phrase "have to") which Gov. Fairfield may be under of convening the Legislature in Extra Session.

It is quite probable that Lord Ashburton may

have "propositions" to make respecting the Boundary Question, and equally probable that he may be

unwilling to intimate conventional arrangements

without previous stipulations on the part of Maine

and Massachusetts, concerning their several inter-

ests in the matter. Massachusetts has already anticipated some such contingency as this, and au-

thorized the Governor to act in the premises. The

question of summoning our own Legislature to a

special session, will be addressed, if at all, entirely

to the discretion of Governor Fairchild. He will be

under no other obligation in the case, than in refer-

ence to any other contingency, which require the

extraordinary interposition of the Legislative de-

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POETRY.

WE SHOULD LOVE GOD.

We should love God. Behold the earth
Is clad in garment green,
And flowers spring up where'er he breathes,
And glow in various sheen :
He paints the lily's opening flower,
And gives the rose its glow,
He smiles upon earth's verdant bower
And makes their beauties show.

We should love God. The stormy main
Lifts up its solemn roar ;
Makes mighty music to his name,
Against the rock bound shore ;
He breathes upon its stormy face,
The wind is hushed and still ;
And smoothly its dark waters glide
Obedient to his will.

We should love God. Behold the stars
Those burning worlds above,
They have his hand held to us.
As emblems of his love.
We look upon the glowing page
And read his kindness there,
And as we read they shadow forth
A home beyond their sphere.

We should love God. Behold the cross
Upon the bloody steep,
See there the love that saves our souls
From darkness dear and deep ;
The victim bleeds that life and joy
On this sad earth may grow ;
That love and happiness and heaven,
To our poor hearts may flow.

Zanesville Gazette. AUGUSTA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

DE SEVILLE;

or,

The Only Test of True Love.

BY STEPHEN SIMPSON, ESQ.

CHAPTER I.

The Perseverance of Rejected Love.
'No more—no more—oh! never, more on me
The freshness of the heart can fail like dew,
Which out of all the lovely things we see
Extracts emotions beautiful and new,
Hived in our bosoms like the bee o' the bee:
Think'ist thou the honey with those objects grew?
Alas! 'twas not in them, but in the power,
To double even the sweeteness of a flower,
OLD POET.

In a sumptuous and splendid saloon at Paris, draped with the most costly damask, and furnished in a style of brilliancy to correspond to its dimensions, sat two beautiful women the younger more lovely, and displaying the matured charms of two-and-twenty—the other, rather more faded by the wear of life, did not seem to be more than thirty, and in reality, numbered some what more, than forty years.

'So the Count still pursues you, Caroline, as if you had never given him a repulse. His conduct is, indeed, very extraordinary; and if he were not rich, I should suspect him of a design on your fortune—little short of highway robbery.' These words were addressed by the elder to the younger lady, who smiled at her gave a significant nod of the head.

'I was almost tempted to say, that he is not; but then I should allude only to his conduct, in attaching himself to us, after all that has been done, —a pointed and positive rejection of his addresses. It is true, he does make himself agreeable by his varied and intellectual conversation—but why should he follow, unaccountable. At Rome, I rejected him, and expected to see him no more: but we had scarcely reached Florence, when he also arrived; and thus it has been in all our wanderings, through Naples, Venice, and the Lord knows where. Well he must break down at last. I only wish he was an American—what a chase I would give him over our boundless continent, from the lakes to the rocky mountains.'

'Well, my dear, but I do not see why he should not even give over to the New World after you, even though he is not an American. Suppose a case of desperate love, and that he cherishes the hope of at last subduing you, what should prevent him, though not an American, from following you across the Atlantic? I can see nothing in that—it is a mere distinction without a difference.'

'You, may be right—but I cannot imagine that state of infatuated feeling, which would induce a person to cross the Atlantic, with no other object.'

'Ah? that is because you have never loved,' replied Mrs. St. John, with a sigh. 'When you come to feel a passion, of which you cannot now imagine the existence, you will know, that no seas, or mountains, will seem broad, or high, in the pursuit of your affection. You remember those lines of the poet, which are such favorites with me?—

'Man's love, is of man's life a thing, a part,
Tis woman's whole existence; man may range
The court, camp, church, the vessel, and the mart,
Swell, grow, gain, glory, offer in exchange,
Pride, fame, ambition to fill up his heart.
And low there are whom these cannot estrange.
Men have all these resources—ice but one,
To love again, and be again undone.'

'But you know, 'tis the sentiment I admire, not the literal allusion to the slanderous soliloquy.'

'Oh! of course, I comprehend. But if the sentiment be so true, why I hope I may never feel the passion, which that Heaven, I have thus far escaped,' replied Caroline.

'I must confess you have gone through a wonderful deal of temptation, with perfect success. At Madrid, you had three successive offers—at Lisbon, two—at Rome, one—at Florence, two—at Naples, four—and let me see—here is Paris, so many that I cannot count them.'

'Now, dear Aunt, don't turn me into ridicule. But I wont put—go on. Pray, what

am I to do? I am a total stranger to this very extraordinary power, you call love—and how can I help it? I really have no idea of what men mean by such nonsense. No! I must be my own mistress. As the song says—

'Liberty for me—I'll be ever free.'

'Ah! poor Caroline! We all sing that at a certain time of life; and all live to find ourselves enslaved,' said her Aunt.

A servant here announced, 'Count De Seville.'

'Show him up,' said Mrs. St. John. 'Now, Aunt, I will break to this Countship our intended departure for home, as soon as Frederick arrives from London.'

'Well, mark my words, if he does not break to you his design of visiting the New World. But I hear his step.'

The Count De Seville, the most polished man of the age, made easy and graceful, but very quiet salutations to the ladies. The eye of the impartial observer, placed him at the age of thirty, but he was in reality, at least forty. In person, he was tall and well made; with an oval, olive countenance, in which intelligence and beauty were set off by a black eye, whose penetrating glances gave a wonderful expression to his fine face. To look upon his exterior, it would have been difficult to assign a reason, why his devotion to a lovely woman did not inspire love. Perhaps, there was some unseen quality, not so auspicious to the fine passion. Perhaps his very excess of love defeated itself. Perhaps—but why conjecture? Caroline did not love him—and could not love him—and that was enough. De Seville knew he was a rejected lover; but he distained to acknowledge his defeat, by any change of feeling or conduct. It was possible, that time and perseverance, which do so much in all things, might yet subdue her to his passion.

'You go to the Opera to-night, of course,' said De Seville, with a smile. 'Your favorite will warble some of her most enchanting airs. Has your brother Frederick returned?'

'Not yet. No, count, not to night. I am expecting some English friends, just arrived from London, to spend the evening. And, indeed, if not thus engaged, we should have other matters to engross our time, which is now so short,' replied Caroline. 'I expect brother Frederick to morrow.'

'How! Is it possible, you again mean to travel?' asked the Count.

'Why, you know we must cross the Ocean, to go home. In a week, we sail for New York—the grand city of the New World,' said Caroline; 'and only wait for Frederick's return.'

'Indeed! So very distinguished! Upon my word, you have excited my curiosity. And the brother, too, so exquisite.'

The curiosity of Horatio, however, was but momentary. Released from the presence of his mother, he again rushed into all the fashionable pleasures and dissipations of the city; nor paused in his career, till midnight warned him of the consequences and feelings of the horrible 'next morning.' The events of the day, however, were comparatively nothing; but then he was contracting 'habits,' which might adhere to him like a curse, through life, to embitter every hour, and lead him gradually into ruin. Horatio was hand-some—and not discreet.

Without being aware of the fact—for when did impetuous youth calculate consequences?—Horatio was living on a scale, rather in keeping with his supposed, than his real fortune, and which, if persisted in, must, before the lapse of many years, exhaust his resources. Of his mother, fond, indulgent and heedless, was equally as regardless as himself; for her own establishment was rather out of all reasonable proportion to her income, tressing as it did upon the capital of her estate. But she had been accustomed to style and fashion during the life-time of her husband, and could not now consent to reduce it, when she was reputed rich, and felt herself to be independent, in the first delights of youth.

'But, you forgot one great attraction, quite enough in itself, to compensate for the absence of all the rest,' replied the Count.

'I am not very precise, Count, you know, I may have omitted a hundred—but I am not at present conscious of what can be,' said Mrs. St. John.

'Your beautiful and accomplished ladies, answered the Count, 'whose fame has been wafted by the Muses, of the Old World; and whose perfections have personally illuminated its opaque recesses.'

'Now, Count, I must chide you. This is gross flattery, unworthy of your taste. But you must excuse us; we must prepare to receive our friends. If you should travel to our poor country, you know where to find us. Adieu.'

'Adieu, Mesdames,' said the Count, and bowing, retired. The ladies repaired to their boudoir.

The next day, Frederick arrived from London.

CHAPTER II.

Heirship—Prodigality—Maternal Indulgence.

'Rank abundance breeds

In gross and pamper'd cities, sloth and lust.'

COPPER.

A drawing room, not inferior in splendor to that described briefly in our first chapter in the city of Paris, we must now introduce to our readers in the city of New York, where seated at a breakfast table, embellished with a sparkling service of massive silver, sat a widow lady, and her son of about nineteen, both attired in deep mourning.

'I don't see why I should go through the labor and drudgery of profession, mother,' said Horatio Manvers, 'if father has left us a fortune large enough to live without it, especially that of physic, in which it is so difficult, you yourself admit, to make money.'

'It is the last wish of your father, my dear, expressed solemnly in his will, and how can we possibly refuse to comply with it?' said his mother.

'Well, my dear, I leave it entirely to you and his executor, Mr. Seymour. But I should think you would be more happy with something to fix your mind on. A young man without some kind of business, is very apt to get into mischief, or become too much addicted to dissipation.'

'Man's love, is of man's life a thing, a part,
Tis woman's whole existence; man may range
The court, camp, church, the vessel, and the mart,
Swell, grow, gain, glory, offer in exchange,
Pride, fame, ambition to fill up his heart.
And low there are whom these cannot estrange.
Men have all these resources—ice but one,
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'Oh! of course, I comprehend. But if the sentiment be so true, why I hope I may never feel the passion, which that Heaven, I have thus far escaped,' replied Caroline.

'I must confess you have gone through a wonderful deal of temptation, with perfect success. At Madrid, you had three successive offers—at Lisbon, two—at Rome, one—at Florence, two—at Naples, four—and let me see—here is Paris, so many that I cannot count them.'

'Now, dear Aunt, don't turn me into ridicule. But I wont put—go on. Pray, what

the good-natured world had magnified into three times that sum.

'I say, Seymour,' cried Horatio, 'this business of studying physic is a great bore. Mother says she don't think it necessary, and I have no idea of it. What do you say? Give up the idea of it, will you?'

'Well, if she says so, and you are averse to it, of course I shall not press it. I must confess I see no absolute necessity for it. It lies with you two.'

'Of course, I knew you would not press it. Well, adieu.'

'Good-bye. Give my compliments to your mother.'

Horatio drove to a fashionable tavern, where, having spent a few hours at the billiard table, he joined some other fashionable young men in other fashionable amusements—winding up the day with the theatres, a concert, and a ball!

He was late the next morning in making his appearance at breakfast; but Mrs. Manvers had made a resolution never to breakfast without him, if possible, she waited very patiently, and was at length joined by him.

'You don't look well my love! How did you rest? You must be more careful of your health, my dear Horatio.'

'Oh! it's nothing. I was never better. Well I soon settled that matter with Seymour. He advises me not to study medicine, so I shall think no more of it.'

'Well; my dear, as you please. But I have news for you. I have just received letters from Cousin Lucy St. John, at Paris. She is coming home by the first packet; so that we may look for her every day. Her niece, Caroline, is a most lovely creature, and has become extremely accomplished during her travels in Europe. Her Aunt is in a perfect ecstasy of admiration of her, and only wonder how she contrives to be insensible to the universal homage paid to her beauty. It seems she has rejected, oh! innumerable offers of marriage. But that is not so surprising as she has a very splendid fortune.'

'A rare girl, by Jove! I should like to see her, said Horatio.

'Well, I trust you will enjoy that happiness before many days. Her brother Frederick, too, is a charming man.'

'So, so. She no doubt being so accomplished, will bring us the last new step from Paris; the last new song from the opera; and the last graceful attitude at the harp. Bravo! And being a sort of a cousin, mother, we must make a lion of her.'

'Don't be uneasy on that score, my dear; she will be sure to do that herself. Caroline St. John will never be any where without being the point of attraction.'

'Indeed! So very distinguished! Upon my word, you have excited my curiosity. And the brother, too, so exquisite.'

The curiosity of Horatio, however, was but momentary. Released from the presence of his mother, he again rushed into all the fashionable pleasures and dissipations of the city; nor paused in his career, till midnight warned him of the consequences and feelings of the horrible 'next morning.'

The events of the day, however, were comparatively nothing; but then he was contracting 'habits,' which might adhere to him like a curse, through life, to embitter every hour, and lead him gradually into ruin. Horatio was handsome—and not discreet.

Frederick St. John entertained a high opinion of De Seville; and when the latter proposed at Paris to join him in his voyage to New York, he embraced his proposition, without being aware, that De Seville was originally inflamed by beauty not subdued by pure love; and that his want of benevolence, and a lurking malignity proved him a dangerous companion, so that he embraced his offer with all the ardor of young and enthusiastic friendship. Little did he suspect—still less could he know the nature of the wily serpent, whose deadly folds he was winding around his bosom.

Not long did it take De Seville to become familiar with all the depths and shallows of the heart of Horatio Manvers. Why, he could not precisely tell, but De Seville, from the moment he beheld Horatio felt a pang of jealousy shoot its icy venom through his soul. He did not inquire its origin; he could not consult his reason, why he was jealous. He felt it. From that he resolved upon the ruin of Horatio. In his sensual face, and voluptuous figure he saw enough to assure him that he could accomplish the ruin of Horatio. He sounded his intellect, and found it barren. He tested his judgement and penetration, and discovered them to be deficient and dull. He tempted his passions, and he ascertained them to be violent impetuous and irresistible. De Seville had never loved truly.'

'It will do—it will do,' said De Seville.

'If she loves him, or he loves her, the work is easily done. He is a mere magazine of combustible passions, ready for the touch of the torch, and all will end in an overwhelming explosion. I have found him already a gambler, debauchee, a sensualist and a fool; and De Seville ground his teeth with jealous rage, as he paced his apartment, revolving in his mind, how to cull and arrange the flowers of pleasure, beneath which he could not conceal the serpent, whose sting was death. He did not inquire its origin; he could not consult his reason, why he was jealous. He felt it. From that he resolved upon the ruin of Horatio. In his sensual face, and voluptuous figure he saw enough to assure him that he could accomplish the ruin of Horatio. He sounded his intellect, and found it barren. He tested his judgement and penetration, and discovered them to be deficient and dull. He tempted his passions, and he ascertained them to be violent impetuous and irresistible. De Seville had never loved truly.'

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